MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1882.

Amusements To-Day Academy of Music-Ripoletia Abbey's Park Theatre Discount Bijon Opera House. In: Praise of Passace Brookly Theatre The Fratas of Passace Brooklys Park Theatre & Lebes 160 Con. Bunnell's Moseum - Bondway and Plast. Duly's Theatre - Odelle, Links Dime Museum - 24 Bewer,

trund Opera House-The World Hoverly's Alble's Garden - Soul of Pos-Haverly's 13th St. Theatre-Matten Ametric everty's 5th As, Theater Hamlet Haverly's Gill Ax. Browklyn. Fax on the Brotak. Baselier Theater, Browklyn. Fax on the Brotak. Badison Square Carden Cloud. Malires. Badison Square Theater Ferrands. Navelly Theater, Brooklyn. The Miley Deller. San Francisco Minstrels - Breatway and 20th st. Standard Theatre Cantelburs, Thalls Theat r Tie Very War. Theatre Configur Spinter Severalats.

Tony Paster's Paratre Bills India
Laion Square Theatre The Light o Lind & Wallneh's Theater Youth.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Morch 18, 1882, was :

The Reappearance of Robeson's God-

tather. What better indication of the drift of things in Congress than the resurrection of

the notorious Secon claim for work done on fronclads during the war? This ancient fraud stood godfather to Robeson; no wonder it emerges from dis-

henorable retirement to share the benefit of his return to power.

And close on the heels of Secon & Co. come HARLAS and HOLLINGSWORTH, once familiar but now almost forgotten names.

They will all come, all the old Ring, with their claims and supplementary claims, even though these have been paid, overpaid, proved fraudulent, barred by legislation, and buried ten years deep.

How do SECOR ROBESON'S honest Repuls-Bean associates like the Robbersonian presbout?

Gen. Grant's Share in the Salary Grab.

No doubt Senator Logan put the case as decently as a regard for the facts would permit when he said that Gen. Grant ushed, through his friends, for a large annuity from the public treasury. He has no claim upon the Government; he has no legal demand to make, no equity to plead. He long ago retired from the army for the sake of a larger salary and greater honors, both of which he got. He is now simply applying for a gift of public money, which Congress has no constitutional power whatever to grant. There is apparently some refuctance in the House to

Gen. GRANT's share in the historical salary grab was one of the worst incidents of his administration. If it has received less attention and aroused less disgust than some other scandalous proceedings, it is because the outrage was openly committed and under the forms of law. The object of that provision of the Constitution which says the President's salary "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected" was to make It impossible for the incumbent either to be bribed by an increase or coerced by a dimnution, and also to prevent him from using the power and influence of his great office to create a personal fortune at the public expense. Gen. Grant signed a bill doubling his salary for the period for which he had been elected in 1872, and giving him one hundred thousand dollars in clear money by his own official act. This bill was passed and signed after his second election. The \$100,000 given to him was the consideration which secured the Executive approval of the increase of pay, and of the back pay, which the Congressmen selves. This was that very had given to then state of corrupt collusion between Congress and the Executive which the provision of the Constitution above referred to was framed to prevent. So far as the bill provided for the Increase of salary to the President who signed it, it was plainly unconstitutional, and a suit for the recovery of the money thus fraudulently, corruptly, and unlawfully obtained by him would be decided in favor of the Government by any court of which Alignde Jox Bradley or some other appointed of his was

not the presiding Judge. Meanwhile, Congress might very well postpone the consideration of any bill making further appropriations to Gen. Grant until he has refunded to the Treasury the money, which properly belongs to it, and not to him.

The Way Reformers Reform.

The professional reformers of the civil service never close their eyes to the main chance. They always bear in mind the Scriptural injunction, "If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he bath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." There is not the least danger that any of these reformers will be accounted infidels.

An approve" lon of \$15,000 was made on March 3, 1881, "to enable the President to execute the provisions of section 1,753 of the Revised Statutes, March 3, 1871," by which the President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admi-slop of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency | regard to their domands against Peru, whon,

GARLIELD was so much harnesed by his po-Itheal ereditors and by the demands of the Half Boods for places from that time forword, that he paid no attention to this matter. Gen. ARTHUR succeeded and followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

The House of Representatives, led by SEcon Robrson, passed a resolution in Januacy, inquiring what had been done under the appropriation, and the President sent the inquiry to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, "Chairman of the Civil Service Commission," who has compiled books on the subject, and holds reversi patents on "reform."

Mr. Earon culogizes Haves's action, and speculates liberally on Ganfrinable good intentions, in a letter to the President's private secretary. Referring to the rules of competitive examinations in the Custom House, Naval Office, Surveyor's Office, and the Post Office in New York, and the Post

Office in Boston, Mr. Eaton says: "The execution of the rates has devoked considerable extra later upon the officials at some of those offices to bereated as examiners, and size that is to say the interpretation upon those who have sided in prepar sopervising, and making up the records of award nations. Fur a portion, at least, of such serse a compensation is now claimed which fact has wante of such clanus, which I think have not been

serview thousand deliars will be re-17 - make the proper compensation in the cases reme own being the principal one; and if the ion 1.753 of the Revised Stat-

egapt as prodest at the outset, I think an expenditi eeding \$25,000 a year would be required

In other words, Mr. Earon would like a ommission of outsiders to be established, he being Chairman, with twenty-five thousand a year to spend in profitable "reform." This disinterested zeal for the public service ought to be appreciated, for Mr. EATON proposes to teach executive officers; their duties, and to make rules for their guidance.

It is time this humbug was stopped. It has been going on from the days when Grantism flourished. Neither legislation nor rules will ever extirpate the corruption and the evils which the Republican party has fastened on every branch of the public service through long possession of power.

The best hope of practical reform, and, indeed, it is the only hope, is in a change of Administration which will sweep out of existence a system of partisan government at once arbitrary, foul, and reckless. Any honest President fit to hold the reins, and with firmness enough to assert his power and to change a disobedient Cabinet if that obstacle should stand in his way, could make a complete reform in six months, without the aid of any legislation, and cleanse the Augean stable that is now a stench in the nostrils of fifty millions of people.

Reform commissions, with their jugglery and their appropriations for "extra labor" and for "claims," only add to the existing nuisances. They cannot be too soon abolished, as their first object is to create new offices, and their second object is to get them well salaried.

Drevfus and the Credit Industriel.

The relations of the Paris banking house of DREYFUS Brothers to PIEROLA, the ex-dietator of Peru, form an interesting chapter in the history of the schemes to secure the intervention of this country in the South American quarrel. They may also be found to shed some light on the Monron contract with the Crédit Industriel, and on the curious proposal for joint mediation submitted to our State Department by President GREVY through our Minister to France.

What was the origin of the commercial and inaucial importance of the firm of Dreyfus Brothers? These shrewd and enterprising Israelites began their operations in Peru many years ago as shopkeepers in a small way, but when they had amassed a certain capital took measures to augment it rapidly by money lending, and especially by advances made at high rates of interest to rising politicians and prospective revolutionists. In this way they acquired a great deal of political influence, which, in 1869—when the Government of Peru had failen into the hands of persons unspecial obligations to the firmbore fruit in a remarkable contract, which has been the source of colossal profits to the DREYFUS Brothers, and forms the basis of heir present claims. By that contract they given the right to take two million tons of guano from the deposits on the Lobos Islands, under the most favorable conditions as regards price and terms of payment. No ther parties claiming under the Peruvian Government were to be permitted to extract a single onnee of the staple from the guano beds, pending the execution of the agreement, and it was further stipulated that, so ing as a balance appeared to be due the firm, their monopoly should continue whether or not the quantity specified had been delivered. Lucrative as their previous erations in Peru had proved, the resources the DREYFUS firm were scarcely equal to handling such a huge transaction, and they accordingly opened a house in Paris, where, as possessing a monopoly of a most valuable taple, they experienced no difficulty in forming relations with the great Hebrew financiers and obtaining all the explial they needed.

For six years afterward the house of DREYgus Brothers held Peru in a vise. They dealt with that unlucky country precisely as a London money lender deals with a spendthrift. heir who is enger to make ducks and drakes of his ancestral acres. Immense quantities of guano were extracted under the contract, no less than 574,000 tons being shipped to foreign narkets in the year 1869. But no matter how vast might be the receipts of the firm from sales, they always managed to show by advances at high rates of interest and innumerable charges for services and expenses a formidable balance against their debtor Meanwhile, too, the railway loans of 1876 and 1872 were placed through their house, and although for these bonds the guano de posits were hypothecated, yet at the time of their issue the Dreyfus interest was carefully protected, and their first lien on the guano under their private contract recog-

nized. In 1875, however, there arese a Pharaon which knew not Joseph; the political faction to which PIEROLA belonged, and with which the DREYFUS Brothers were closely associated, lost their hold on the Government of Peru. Then to the years of plenty succeeded years of famine for these children of Israel, their guano monopoly being rudely overthrown, and the daborate exhibit by which they demonstrated an imposing balance of more than fifteen million dollars in their favor being treated with derisive incredulity. Now and then, indeed, some translent occupant of public office, won over by captivating promises or more substantial inducements, would consent to go through the form of auditing the DREYFUS claim: but the intractable authorities could never be brought to the point of actual liquidation in solid each or nego-

tiable securities. Such had been for some years, the unsatisfactory position of the Durryets Brothers in on Jan. 7, 1880, the chance of making good HAYES went out of office the day after this | their claim was seemingly cut off-forever by honey was foolishly voted, and Reformer | an agreement entered into by Phano's Commissioners with the Coldit Industriel, a French society representing about one-half of the Peruvian boucholders, and which was to be given exclusive control of all the available assets of Peru. Meanwhile, however, a revolution had occurred in Lima, and on Dec. 23, 1879, Don NICOLAS DE PIEROLA, who in all his political vicissitudes has been able to rely on the financial support of DREY-EUS Brothers, proclaimed himself dictator. The financial presidections of PIRROLA were speedily attested by two measures. He sussended the execution of the contract with the Credit Industriel, on the ground that certain of its clauses infringed the dignlty of the State; and he caused the DREYFUS claim to be adjudicated with the result that the Peruvian Government formally acknowledged itself indebted to the firm at the date when the last account was rendered, June 30, 1879, for a balance of more than sixteen millions of dollars. It now secame manifest to the managers of the Credit Industriel that if they would secure a confirmation of their own contract they must provide for DREYFUS. That they agreed to do so is indicated by the letters of their agents addressed to our State Department and printed among the documents submitted to Congress (see pages 6.4, 700, 712 of the indeed, sufficiently attested by the fact that PIEROLA, who, in financial matters, is a zeal-

ous partisan of DREYFUS Brothers, became

reconciled " to the PRADO contract with the

pilation), and by decrees dated Feb. 1 and 8 substantially reaffirmed its privilege

Thus we see that in the month of February of last year, or about the time when Mr. R. E. RANDALL tells us negotiations were begun with the firm of Mouron, Briss & Co. by the Crédit Industriel, the interests of the French company and those of Dreyfus Brothers had become for the time substantially identical. Not only had the DREYFUS influence secured an official sanction of the Prado contract at the very time when the Chilians were occupying Lima, this being, in fact, the very last financial act of PIEROLA's Administration which has any aspect of legality, but it proved presently to be scarcely less powerful and useful to its new ally in France. It would be extremely interesting, should Minister Mouron be asked to take the stand, to learn from him what communications, if any, passed between his firm or himself and the representatives of DREYFUS Brothers prior to his departure from this country; also whether be had any interviews or correspondence with members of the Drevers house after his arrival in Paris, and whether he did not receive from them any intimation of the curious interview to which he was to be invited by President Grévy on Aug, 10, It is no secret in Paris that before his election to the Chief Magistracy of the French republic, and while engaged in the practice of his profession, M. GREVY rendered valuable services to the Direyrus Brothers, and one of the fees which he received from them is cited as monumental in the history of legal recompenses. Lawyers not unnaturally entertain kindly feelings for clients of this kind, and we are constrained, indeed, to assume devoted friendship or some other overpowering motive for the extraordinary course taken by M. GREVY in the interview to which we have referred;

We take for granted that Minister Mon-TON'S letter containing an account of this conference, and printed on page 596 of the volume of official documents submitted to the United States Senate Jan. 26, 1882, basnot as yet come under the eyes of our brethren of the Paris press. Had it done so, we venture to affirm, there would have been a vigorous interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, and such a scruting of M. Grévy's extraordinary performance as could hardly fail to east much light on the relations of Messrs. DREYFUS and MORTON and the Crédit Industriel to the Peruvian scandals. The slight attention which the letter has attracted in this country can be ascribed only to ignorance of the proper functions of the Chief Magistrate under the French Constitution. What right had M. Gnevy to take a leaf out of the book of NaPoleon III., and thrusting uside the Minister of Foreign Affairs (who is accountable for the foreign policy of France to the Legislature and the country, to privately request Minister Monton to urge upon our Government the propriety of a joint intervention on the part of France and the United States in South American affairs? Where does M. Guévy find his warrant in the French Constitution for taking on his personal responsibility a step which might have plunged his country into a war with Chili, and which would plainly have furthered the interest of a stock-jobbing operation? We may depend on it, these questions will be loudly asked in Paris when the Monton letter is made known; and through the resulting investigation we may learn a go-st deal more than we know now about the Mon-TON contract with the Crédit Industriel.

A Little Misunderstanding.

Here is a curious letter from a gentleman who asks us not to mention him:

" In The Sex of Peb. 1, 1881, is a brief item deprecation the passage by Congress of special bills in aid of moon ments, and recommending with some hesitation the las-sage of a general bill on that subject then before the fed to monuments on Revolutionary battled-like and as these are few in number, not now designated by some year ago, facking the limitations then put in, I would. I am sure, be doing good service for the country.

mentioned is, as we understand, engaged in Revolutionary battlefields. The general bill to which he refers provides that whenever private although the refers provides that whenever private although or associations shall have raised 45. In 1871 the Polaris reached \$2. In the Austrovate citizens or associations shall have raised one-half the cost of a monument the Gov- expeti

ernment shall pay the other half. But the unmentioned gentleman engaged in this touching work labors under a slight mistake. It is true that the paragraph in THE SUN of Feb. 1, 1881, deprecated the passage by Congress of special bills in aid of battlefield monuments; but it did not recommend, with or without hesitation, the pas-

sage of a general bill for that purpose. On the contrary, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the passage of such a bill would be one of the silliest pieces of legislation on record.

The Shakespeare Guards of Lordsburg. New Mexico, announce that, as Apache scents are on the warrath, we may look for another ming of the fresh grass of spring has bing en probable. In MACKENZIE and FORSYTH the regular troops of that Territory have ambius and experienced Indian fighters, who will

The news from Buenes Ayres tends to confirm the previous rumors that Mr. Tarscorn had entered into an agreement with Cass, favorable to the latter, and abandoning to abourd protonsions set up by Gen, Humanu nd in only a less degree by Mr. BLAINE. Get HUBLEUT'S action is, in fact, formally reput diated by Mr. TRESCOTT, because offensive t Chili; while the latter power, in return, dis-claims having intended any slight to the Inited States in overthrowing Mr. Calpinos. after his Government had been recognised who has been offering indigment resoluions of Inquiry in Congress, will probably not be pleased to hear that Mr. This corr is credited with now conceding hill's prerequisites of peace, namely, the cession of Tarapaen, an indemnity of \$20,000,000, with the military occupation of all southern Peru until it is paid and half of Peru's guano slands. Added to the province of Atacama. already yielded by Bolivia, these will make abstructial indemnifications and securities for Chill. But they recognize the justice of her cause as contrasted with the perildy allies first toward her and then toward each ther, the valor of her sword, and the caim constancy of her attitude since the war, against proposterous menaces from United States offi-

The news from Treland shows that St. Pat bek's Day was unusually quiet there. This night have been auticipated from the proch intions posted in Cork, the day before, a on the people to be " ready for action" on Frilay. A real plot of insurrection would not have arefully notified the authorities to place deon the street corners.

This week the English turf season proper legios at Lincoln. The events which have seded, as usual, the opening of the flat raave had no special Interest for American Plumger Wattron bought with part of his win favorite when he can, and carrying the heaviest weights while once, in a plunge less fortunate than his owner's, he threw and badly burt his be andertaken in such proportion of I must Credit Industries (see Page 717, official com- lockey. Torday the main runing year opens,

and although Iroquois has not accepted for the Lincoln Handleap, the week will be one of great interest, Aranza making her first appearance for the year in Wednesday's event which is the chief one of the meeting. On Saturday, at Liverpool, one of the candidates for the Cup will be Wallenstein, whose change of ownership does not destroy the interest felt in his career on this side of the ocean.

Mayor SETH Low of Brooklyn, in declining an invitation to the dinner of the Kings County wheelmen, on Friday evening, wrote: "It is the only part of their exercises as bicyclists in which I could readily take part, and I regret that my engagements call me elsewhere. This is supposed to be a free country, and if Mayor Low wants to mount a glittering wheel with a tiny round cap on his head and a pair of knee breeches and red hose on his shapely iegs, the fact that he is a Mayor ought not to prevent the indulgence after office hours. He would cut rather an attractive figure with his rosy cheeks and graceful carriage, and, moreover, he could, in this way, easily inspect some of the defects of Brooklyn's costly pavements.

Not abashed by its previous performances in international rowing. Cornell has challenged the University of Toronto to a freshman race. Though the Canada collegians do not beat ours at foot ball, base ball, and cricket, they ought to distinguish themselves at rowing and lacrosse. Cornell should take care to get a erew free from scamps, but, above all, a crew who, if they do find a scamp among them, will know enough to keep quiet about it, and not blazon the shame of their college,

Two great theatre fires have just been added to the disasters of this kind in Europe one at St. Petersburg and the other at Marseilles-both occurring while the buildings were coupled, though fortunately with little or no oss of life. The lessons of the Vienna disaster do not seem to have sunk very deep,

The projected visit to America of HUTCH-ENS, the short-distance runner of England, In order to contend against Myrns, will somewhat acrease the prospective attractions of amateur athletic meetings in this country. Although HUTCHESS has hardly more prespect of beating Myers, provided the latter is fit, than Boyn has if beating Hantan, under the same proviso, there are always chances that the champion may not be at his best; besides, close and fast races may bring the lowering of time records,

Kalser Wilhelm has again slipped and fallen, injuring his elbow and his knee. This is the second experience of the sort that he has had within a short time. It looks as if these accidents were due to the weakness of age rather than to the condition of the stairways on which he falls. Perhaps the old Kalser's pride will not allow him to accept that support of a case or an arm which he apparently needs.

Is Mrs. Theophlius Youngs Dead !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siry The Washington Post of March 13 contained the fol-

The National Republican of the same date,

March 13, contained the following item: Richard Goldard, twing at Blue Point, D. C. wear the Maryland line, reported to the points, about 11 o'clock Katerday might, March 11 that Mary I. Going, a white woman about 50 years his had died without any attendant. The Coroner for Patterson, was not field who gave

THE SUN has twice repeated, in substance, the announcement of the death of Mrs. Youngs, with comments on the lawsuit. She has been well known in this District for thirty years past as a medium for physical manifestations, and, as I have seen no further confirmation of the report in the Post of her death. I suspect it is a hear, based on the death of another woman at the same residence on the same evening, and of the same described way. I gross Mrs. Youngs are described way. no deader than her husband was. W. H. B. Washinston, D. C., March 18,

Polar Expeditions.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Noticing the fate of capt. De Long, I was led to some solar re-dections in regard to the various efforts made during the last 250 years to find a Northwest passage in the Arcti-The gentleman who does not want to be west passage should be found, its attituation would be ut terly impracticable in a commercial point of view. So promoting the erection of monuments on far as authence evidence cost the Arctic Ocean is a center judgment against the United States for

> Hungarian expedition 82° 5° was rea best. The British expedition in 1875-6 could advance no further than 85° 30°, notwithstanding the most extraordinary efforts, and this is the highest latitude yet attained. None of the revages made by Cook, Vancouver, Ross, Parry, Lyon, Franklin, and Back ever reached so high a point, Frank linealist from England in 1845, and, after reaching 775. he was obliged to return, and in attenuating to reach the

> In the various expeditions sent out by England and the United States to search for Franklin from 1848 to the present time together with those sent to earch for the scarchers, the whole region embraced within 77° north latitude has been fully explored, but without any satis-

> Disaster has followed disaster, entminating in starvan, blindness, and death: Millions of treasure and scores of valuable lives have been sacrificed to this use here and impracticable increment. It would seem that follows to say foother times, but not retreated its limit, and that our dovernment, instead of devoting its shortes and resources to objects of gravitad importance.

It seems that the American people are most induleent and long suffering in allowing themselves to be taxed for the support of every hardrained scheme, and there may be no end to subsidiar and satirayagant expenditures examinating freatury.

Andre's Monument and the Continental Con-Bress.

To the Porton of The Sun-Soc I amounof to these that there are officers in the United States would undertake such a lot us the arrest of Hena monament. It is giving the Continental Congress

provides necessary to construct them one experimental in the tendence—bad where experiment in the inter, and of the many rang built in them none per truck a service equal to those of their such as for a factor of the service equal to those of their sections in the many services of the second of

If the dead, ing the order of the release of the relation o

OLD JOBS IN NEW BILLS.

WASHINGTON, March 16. For more than ixteen years past certain contractors who built monitors during the war, and who at the time were paid more money than they over earned, have pursued the departments and Congress for extra allowances to which they have manner of equitable claim, or right or title of any kind whatever. The demand is audacious and fraudulent, as will be seen by a brief history of the recorded official facts.

Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 for fronclads during the war. The contract prices for these vessels aggregated \$14,201,000, and the contractors received that sum and \$5,302,847.91 extra for alterations, so that the original estimated cost was doubled before these patriots got through with the Navy Department. The rebellion had not closed before the contractors demanded more extras. They went to the Senate, and that body passed a resolution. March 9, 1865, inquiring "how much the vessels of war and steam machinery contracted for by the Navy Department in the years 1862 and 1863 cost the contractors over and above the contract price and allowance for extra work." Observe that extra cost for any cause, even the faults of the contractors themselves, was to be included. This one-sided resolution, which threw the Government out entirely, was part of a preconcerted plan to plunder the Treasury, and the supporters of it in the Sen-ate knew exactly what they were about.

What is known in the navy and in Congress as the Selfridge Board was organized to examine these claims. The contractors modestly asked \$2.383.520.20-they were precise even to the cents, and this board of officers, picked out in the interest of the jobbers, allowed them \$2.267,627, for extras. They would probably have gone the whole figure but for the sake of

appearances. The findings of the Selfridge Board provoked much indignation, and they were denounced in the Senate as unwarranted by Republicans who were not in the Ring. Subse quently the act of March 2, 1867, was passed, authorizing a new Board, with power to make allowance to the contractors for increased cost caused by the delay and action of the Govern-Every contract was to set forth spement." efficilly the prices paid and the extras allowed for vessels and machinery between May 1, 1861, and January, 1864.

Under this law the Marchand Board was organized, and forty-five claimants appeared be fore it, who had previously made out cases before the Selfridge Board. Eight of the whole number received awards aggregating \$226,-088,56, or about one-tenth of the previous alownnee. The attempted frauds were exposed and the big job fell through. That act de lared that the payment of these awards shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of the vessels upon which the Board made the allowce, as per their report, under the act of March 2, 1867." That was fourteen years ago. The first names on the list of awards are seer & Co. and Perrine, Secor & Co. for \$115,-539.01. Next in order appear Harlan & Hollingsworth for \$38,513. Bear them in mind for the developments to come. The law positively prohibited any further payment to these parties, and declared all claims of the contractors fully discharged. That was supposed to be an end of the matter.

Right in the face of this explicit, stern, and nquestionable prohibition, Robeson reopened Secor claim, and made an allowance of \$93,000 under circumstances that excited great feeling and associated his name with the corruption for all time as Secor Robeson. The universal belief in the navy, and out of it, then was, and now is, that this job was carried through by the use of money. The late Gideon Welles charged openly that it was a woman who procured the signature of the warrant on the 1st of January, a legal holiday at the capital, and a day when all the departments were closed

a business. And now, after this long lapse of time and this settlement half a generation ago, Mr. Lap-ham introduces a bill in the Senate for the reher of Secor & Co., Perrine, Secor & Co., and Zeno Secor; and Mr. Bayard introduces another bill for the relief of Harian, Hollingsworth & Co. These parties signed receipts" in full dis-charge of all classes against the United States. count of the vessels upon which the Marchand Board made the allowance, as per-

their report, under the act of March 2, 1867," These bills were evidently prepared by previsuch services." After the main witnesses on behalf of the Government are dead, and the ases have been closed during parts of five Presidential terms, it is proposed to reopen them on ex parte testimony, before a tribunal

in which the public have no confidence. Mr. Fair of Nevada has made a report from the Committee of Claims sustaining these audaelous demands, without the color of justifieation, and upon allegations only, that wer proven to be false before the Marchand Board fifteen years ago. This Senator represents no constituency, and is hardly a resident of the otten borough from which he claims to hail. He perhaps, can afford to commit an outrage of this kind, but before the job gets through there will be some ugly revelations.

COL. BLISS AND COL. COOK.

A Quarrel that will Bring to Light Some Unwritten History. WASHINGTON, March 19.- Col. Cook dedares that he resigns from the Star route cases

ecause he cannot approve of Col. Buss's pe entiar methods, which, as he strongly inti-mates, have an afterior purpose somehow subversive of the ends of justice. Cot. Bliss quite or plainly intimates that for the sake of the Cook was not longer wanted. Between the two he public may learn something interesting touching these singular cases.

so the monomorph. He segments of the Declaration of Independence as a lot of his force. It is recketing washington and becomes a lot of his force in the predictive and sold or a finite pendence as a lot of his force. It is recketing washington and becomes and sold or a finite pendence as a lot of his guide. It is recketing washington and becomes of the substitution of the finite pendence as a lot of his guide and sold or a finite pendence as a lot of his guide and sold or a finite pendence as a lot of his guide and sold of the finite pendence as a lot of his guide and sold of the finite pendence as a lot of his guide and sold of the finite pendence as a lot of his guide and his guide and his sold of the finite pendence as a lot of his guide and his associated with him in the defense of ex-zen-

To the Porton of The Sux-Sec. In what our machine that fall of stars? In this country in November, 1812, There

was a great meteorie shower in South America a 1799, and one in Europe in 1866. There will s another, the astronomers promise: in 1899

Mannen.

WASHINGTON, March 18.- Hoprosontative Russeements of the committee wholly scared and be bud the on that no part of the correspondence should be held back by Slopherd. It is entirely evident that powerful tives he back of Kasson's action, the cine to which

A CYCLE OF EARTHQUAKES.

The recent terrible earthquake in Costa Rica recalls again the fact that we are now witnessing one of the most remarkable periods of terrestrial disturbance that has ever been

The fact that we hear of so many minor earthquakes, mere tremblings and shakings which cause more or less alarm without doing much damage, may be owing to the system of observation that has recently been adopted. The study of earthquake phenomena as a pecial branch of science is comparatively new, and the men who have established what may be described as fearthquake observatories, or rather observing stations, at various points on the globe do not allow any tremor of the ground,

however slight, to go unnoticed. But besides the many slight shocks that have been felt in almost every country, there have been, within a year or two, several destructive earthquakes, the like of which the world, fortunately, does not frequently see. In Novemser, 1880, occurred the great earthquake shock at Agram. About a year ago, in this same month, Casamicciola was destroyed. A month later followed the still more terrible disaster at Chios. Shocks of less intensity were felt at times at both Agram and Chios during the whole of last year, and the disturbance has

not even yet censed altogether. It was hardly to be expected that the Central American countries, crowded with volcanoes and forming one of the great centres of earthquake commotion, would escape a shaking, and the recent disaster, in Costa Rica is, therefore, not a matter of surprise. More than a year ago there was evidence of the struggle of internal forces in that region when the surprising phenomenon of a small volcano bursting out of the middle of a lake was witnessed at Hopango, in San Salvador.

Disastrous shocks have, within the last two years, been experienced in two or three of the principal earthquake regions of the globe, namely, the Mediterranean region and the narrow waist of the Western continent. In the East Indies there has been no great disaster within this time, but further north, in the interior of China, earthquakes have caused great oss of life and property within twelve menths. It is lucky for New York, especially in view f the present towering style of building in vogue here, that the city stands upon a mass of rock that seems to be free from earthquake

FEATURES OF THE IRISH STRUGGLE

It is not surprising that Secretary Forster hows a disposition to release suspects on purele, as, barring the testium of confinement such imprisonment is an enviable mark of patriotic distinction. The people o not allow the interests of the suspects to suffer. Recently 5,900 sympathizers gathered at the place of Mr. Leavey, who is in Kilmainham juil, and 700 ploughs and 300 carts, driven by willing hands, soon did his farm work. Work upon the Galvay County farm of Michael Wood, imprisoned at Nass, was recently done in like manner. The greatest popular demonstration of the kind, however, recently took place on the estate of Mr. Parnell at Avondale, in County Wicklow. The getting abroad of the fact that he wanted to put 50 acres of pa ture land into tillage was enough to cause an assem of from 15,000 to 20,000 people, with hundreds of idengits and carts, and the work was done in a jiffy.

The policy of hurassing women's land league meetings is still continued by the Government, nithough the only first of arrests is to cause the victims to be idelized b the people: Recently Miss Hughes, Miss O'Carroll and Miss Curtin of the Contuskert Land League were recased from a month's imprisonment in Mullingar jail. great growd gathered outside of the juit, and when the adies appeared they were cheered. Carriages were in vailing to take them to the place of meeting of the local Land League. A great procession formed, headed by the Mullingar Band. They were entertained by the Land League, and then the procession marched with their carriages to the train. At R scommon, where they live, three bands were in waiting, and a great procession accompanied them to their homes.

A recent act of the Government, which has given great

offence to the Irish people, is the appointment as resident magistrate of a man named Bond, who had previously been dismissed for cause from the position of head constable of Birmingham. The matter was brought up in Parliament, and the appointment was justified on the ground that Bond possessed qualities of character which would make him efficient in the repression of outrages. The Irish representatives contend that the outlandlord oppressions. As Mr. Sullivan put it the rackrenters and evictors are the real indiers to entrage. It is the spectacle of disoranted and ruined cabins and evicted and begared families that causes wild acts of vengeance. The English papers are constantly giving accounts of brutal crimes which would have drawn forth floods of obternal indignation had they bappened in Ireland, but as they occur in Engous concert, and provide that the Court of Claims may award damages to the contractors.

"notwithstanding any receipt heretofore given "notwithstanding any receipt here "notwithstanding any receipt here "notwithstanding any receipt here "notwithstanding any receipt here "notwithstanding any receip Is condemned because of a declaration that cent much to had previously said the same thing without evoking con-sure. John Stuart Mill founded a society for State appropriation of the uncarned increment of hard, the Land League is prescribed for adopting that principle. Parnell om going to the land courts until the League had prosented test cases; but no arrest is made from an collords who prevent their tenants from going before

The Photographer of the Galloping Horse. From the Tribune.

LONDON, March 18,-A lecture by Muybridge Pale Alto at the Royal Institution, with the exhibition finstantaneous photographs illustrating the movements of animals, attracted a distinguished audience, includ-ing the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edin-burgh, Mr. Tennyson, and Mr. Alma Todema. His demonstrations of the inacciracy of much of ancient and mostern art and the contrasts exhibited between conventional and real movements, especially the absurdity of Frith's horses in the picture of Derby Day, excited e keenest interest. The Prince of Wales repeatedly mestioned the lecturer thanking him afterward. The course was repeated at the Boyal Academy, most of the ading arrists home present. The result was that even must painters were consinced of the movemy and in-creation of Mayloridge's observations.

The Condition of Ireland.

To the Euron of The Sun-So: On readarmore three to be not seen or small from our seen three to be not seen to be not constraint the property of the property of the constraint of the c

"Such is Not My Opinion."

The name American extent.
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The mane of others I say, that follows the may fairly boast of. But when a fellow goes away. Taul mover do to make a town of. Americans had best sing small.
When in the British Queen's dominion.

Or seam their pride may have a fall.

Such is assuredly my opinion. J. R. Lewitt.

-The Empress of Austria did not hunt one day lately, because the weather blocked threatening, but walked ten miles instead.

SUNDERIMS.

Parents at Fall River have been detected resuling forged school cards misrepresenting the age

of their young children, so as to keep the little ones at work full time in the mills. -On Feb. 28, in broad day, a man asked the janitor of a fully occupied bottee in Paris on which floor Ame. Galsterrer lived, and was told. He went up. Pres

atly three men followed him. A little later they all entaway. They had murdered her and ransacked her apartment. -Two women of good reputation, at Ips wich, Mass., have been strested for stenling knick knacks at a charity fair. They are not likely to be prose cuted, however, as their friends threaten to proceed against the fair managers for running a lottery, unless

hey drop the matter--A recent treatise on plate shows how urrously slow people were in taxing to forks. Thus the unchosse of Tourraine possessed in 1989 nine dozen sil-er spoons, but only one fork. Thomas Coryat tried in his roturn to England from Italy in 1988, to introduce

neral use of forks, and got the sobriquet of Furcing. The drama P'A Child of the State" is merely a translation from a familiar French original yet George Hoey, an actor, gives the St. Louis Nepublicus a circumstantial account of how he wrote it. He dwells particularly upon his nervous anxiety on first reading his work to others, and his price when it was approved.

-An aged man applied at an express office n Chicago to be sent in a box to Roston. He had made box with slats on the sides, and found that, with bim-elf and his food, it would weigh 200 pounds, on which the charge to Boston and look would be \$10. When fold that his plan for chenply visiting his family was im-practicable he wept and pleaded pitcousty. -When Jumbo arrived in London from faris, seventeen years ago, he was not more than four

feet high. He is now over eleven feet, and is expected to ttain nine inches more by the age, about 32 that he tops growing. The first re-ord of an elephant in Engand was of one brought thither by Casar in 54 B.C. In 1258 the King of France presented one to Henry 111 -Lord George Montague, an attaché of the British legation, who intely died at Washington, was son of the late Duke of Manchester, by a second wife,

and, consequently, half uncle of Lord Mandeville. His mother married secondly Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, a connection of Lord Dufferin. He leaves one sister now Counters of Kintore. Lord George was a promising oung man. He died of diphtheria. -The Sheriff of Dallas County, Iowa, wears the penticulary. The convict, when they came into the Warten's office, coolly remarked, "Here's a man for you," and handel over the Sheriff to be tocked up. The trick was not successful; yet the Sheriff had to subuni

detention until his identity could be established -Many regiments in the British army have pets, and the Inniskilling Fusiliers brought from India in 1979 an antelope, which made a host of friends at Colchester, Portsmouth, and Preston, where the reginent has been quartered. But as soon as the regiment reached Enniskillen, Ireland (whence it has its name) their pet was shot. A circumstance of this sort gives rise to unspeakable bitterness, and is quite likely to lead

-The recent trial of the young Socialist weaver Alorion in Paris elicited that, though he had shot at Dr. Meymar, the man he really wanted to kill was mbetta, whom he regarded as " the chief of bourgeois dallsin," whatever that may be. As he could not get at tia abetta, and was determined to shoot some one, I popped at poor Dr. Meymar, who was not silled because to wore a large foreign order. The exploit has entailed twenty years to reflect on the crime in prison.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago is a thoughtof and considerate civic magistrate. He wrote as folows on the commitment of a woman to the city prise resident of the United States. Must be be born in the Bratewell? Her name is Harrison-May Harrison. The boy might be Mayor. He must not be born in the Bride-well. Never! Never!! Never!!!" The woman was re-

leased. The child is a girl. -Lord Salisbury is the descendant of the second son of the famous Lord Trensurer Burnings Queen Edizabeth made but seven Poers in her fifty years' reign. Burghley was one. James I. raised Burghley's we sons to earldoms on the same day, but he made the unger an earl in the morning and the elder in the af erason, so that the younger had the precedence. Subequently the younger got a marquisate in 1789, while the elder did not get one until 1801, and now it is on the earls that the younger will still further keep the load by

a doketom some day. -Bismarck's trick in taxing American hams wrapped in canvas as "cotton" goods calls to mind the expedient of Alexander von Humboldt, when, ments with atmospheric pressure in Paris. A great many glass tubes were needed in the experiments, and, these being costly in France and subject to a high duty. Humbeldt had then imported scaled at both ends, and described in the bill of lading as "German air." Air being non-donable, they were allowed to pass in considera

-Mrs. Haggart is an Indiana woman's rights agitator. She recently healed a delegation to use the passage by the Legislature of a measure favor double, we made hun the object of special attents Two or three sisters were detailed to look after the ertainments, to which we invited the members of the Legislature." The desired legislation was obtained.

The assassination of Davis, the noted raider of Tennesses monoshiners, was deliberate and cowardly, and was made the occasion of a judification by the murderers. Davis had been hold and efficient as a sloverument agent, and the proprietors of liber whiskey distilleries in the mountains concluded that he must die or they must go out of business. They chose the former alternative. About twenty of them got some oysters, crackers, and other food for a meal, took along plenty of whiskey, and camped on a road which knew Davis would take that might. Concealing t selves behind a pile of logs, and laying out their rifles in reguliness, they diverted themselves with eating and drinking until Davis came along. Then they related his

-Some thirty years ago Mr. Green, an amable Englishman seeing a rather shally old man landing for a seat in church, opened the pew door beck-soed to him, and placed him in a confortable corner, seed to him and piacest him its a confortable correct, with prayer and brain books. The old gentleman, who carefully mited the name in those latter, expressed his thanks warmly at the close of the services. Time had effect the incident from Mr Green's resulter tion, when he one day received an intimation that by the feath of a synthesian named Wilkinson he had become another to.

-The dramatic scenes being enacted nights to in the House of Course we want to have charged the theorem aspectic of the Estate public. Landon with property for the course of the theorem and the course the manage operated by Marco and Southern course account of the Marco and Southern course as the course full seems as report to the course of section of southern Absolute London is in feature a termination in the place and its infections to pure a grower via 18 amounted than these of me and of the second than the second to the place of the second to the property of the place of the pla

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